The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,531—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 48	Per Annum ..... Rs. 60
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16
Monthly 5	Monthly 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 52	Per Ann. m ..... Rs. 68
Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

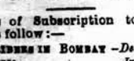
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore special in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BARREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,455 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 9th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	350	240	90	Without do.
Port Said	350	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

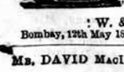
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. THESSALY,
1,244 Tons, 220 H. P.,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.

THIS Steamer will sail for HAVRE on SATURDAY next, the 7th Inst., at 5 p.m. The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder from 4 p.m. for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address &c., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot....	13th June.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	R. E. Briscoe..	20th do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2853 530	A. Coleman....	27th do.
TRAVANCORE..	1900 350	W. Barratt.....	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN....	3113 600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2503 400	J. H. Torbock...	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE....	3763 600	A. Parish	25th do.

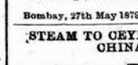
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th May 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
MALWA....	2938 450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th May 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM.....	3014 500	G. N. Hector.....	20th June.
ABRAM	5033 500	N. Stewart.....	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th Ma 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICES.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,
Canals,	Gas Works,
Collieries,	Engineering Works
	Tanneries, &c., &c.
	Silk Filatures,
	Tea Gardens,
	Cotton & Jute Mills.

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, a capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
UFALLY HIPTULLA,
39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, "United Kingdom" quality, also 500 Tons to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per month of each quality, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th June 1879. Storekeeper.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives Rs. 32. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks..Rs.	25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks...	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. ,, ,,	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons.....	11. ,, ,,	Egg Spoons	12 8
	&c., &c.,	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to 4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash..... ,, 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents, or to PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates of Freight* (valuables and Jewellery excepted):—

From Bombay to London, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.
From Bombay to London, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages. Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co. supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold.

Address, for fuller information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS:
Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.
GENTS FOR RIDGEWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London
CURTIS & SONS.....Portsmouth
DICKESON & STEWART.....London

BANKERS:
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MR. HARRY W. CORBYN
by his
BOMBAY FRIENDS,
When, by the kind permission of Mr. JOHN WILSON, the entire
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY
will appear together with
A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS
in the
MOST NOVEL, UNIQUE AND CLASSICAL
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
Ever presented to the Bombay Public.
For particulars see future advertisements and bills.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 3 | Gallery .....Rs. 1
Orchestra Stalls..... ,, 2 | Pit.....Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8. Performance to begin at 9 precisely.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Colaba on the west side facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 115. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, First Floor of the STYLISH HOUSE in Lower Colaba, next to the Guncarriage Factory, facing that on the west. Rent only Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION of this Company passed by a majority of more than ¾ in number and value of the shareholders present and entitled at a meeting duly held and convened on the 2nd day of June 1879, it was resolved—

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the shareholders that this Company is unable by reason of its liabilities to continue its business, and it is advisable to wind up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866, and that the Company accordingly be wound up voluntarily under the said Act.—Dated this 6th day of June 1879.

SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

WHISKEY IN JARS,

A 1 QUALITY.

2 Gallons, Rs. 21; 4 Gallons, Rs. 40; Jars included.

Electro-plated lock taps to suit, Rs. 4-0 each.

N.B.—Guided by the superior wisdom of a Firm of Chemists who advertise that a chemical analysis such as the proprietors of the Carlton whiskey are justly proud of, affords no guarantee of excellence, we give no analysis of the Whiskey above advertised, and are content that the quality should make its own market.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads.....	.....each Rs.	2 8
Do. boxwood heads	,, ,,	3 8
Balls.....	.....per dozen. ,,	6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double size Tins..... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ATTRACTIVE EVENING CONCERT at the Indo-British Institution on TUESDAY 10th next at 8-45 sharp. See Programme in Tuesday's paper. Reserved Seats, Two Rupees; Unreserved One.

FEMALE WORKSHOP, Grant Road.—All kinds of underclothing made on the shortest notice. Lawn Tennis Balls always in stock. Apply to Mrs. BAIRD, Matron.

GRAND Dinner Re. 1-8 To-night—Soup, Petits Pates, Lamb Mushrooms, Roast Quails, Roast Pork, Braized Mutton, &c. Genevoise Pudding, Music, TEMPLE BAR.

Your Monogram or Crest stamped in colours on 6 Quires Satin Rapp Notepaper (Oblong or Square) and 100 Envelopes to match, for Rs. 6, Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION Room TO-DAY, one valuable young saddle HORSE, strong, quiet, steady, perfectly sound, with Saddle and Bridle.

TO BE SOLD AT BENNETT & Co.'s AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 7th inst, a High Caste ARAB CHARGER.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality, without crack or flaw. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 30. Price 2 to 3 as. per lb. J. NEUBERG.

TO CAPTAINS, DUBASHES, &c.—At BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY FOR SALE, without reserve, three pieces NAVY DUCK, 75 yards each, suitable for boat sails, awnings, &c.

AT BENNETT'S, 7th inst., a good looking young PONY, Rs. 105, to be sold, because unsuited Pole. Also English built PONY DOGCART Rs. 250. Apply meantime S., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-3. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN MAKE,
UNEQUALLED IN FINISH.

PRICE PER HALF DOZEN.

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Oxford Cloth Shirts, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs	36 0
HOAR & Co.'s French Cambric Shirts, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts	22 8
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Best Long Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	28 0
HOAR & Co.'s Dress Shirts, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c.	34 0
HOAR & Co.'s Tropical Flannel Shirts, a new, Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable.....	46 0
HOAR & Co.'s Pure Flannel Shirts, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Silk and Wool Shirts, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Cricketing Shirts, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached.....	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Spun Silk Shirts, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs	70 0

Patterns, with our Illustrated Price List, and improved Self-Measurement System, on application.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

HOSIERY

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

Manufactory, Locle, Established 1813. FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., Depot, Bombay, Established 1866.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public and their Constituents for their long and continued patronage, beg to draw attention to the hereafter mentioned SPECIALITIES of their manufacture. All of these Watches are already well known for their excellent working qualities and durability, and in bringing them again to notice it is merely to say that the new supplies just received have been manufactured with particular care and attention, so that they well deserve their reputation as MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. are the only Watchmakers in India who import Watches direct from their OWN Manufactory—a fact which allows them to sell at considerably cheaper rates than any other Firm, who must obtain them through Agencies. They specially recommend

THEIR WELL KNOWN 50 RS. WATCH

in open face, hunting and half hunting cases, and in different sizes, suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

The movements of these Watches possess a fine Lever Escapement on the English principle, and are fitted in well built and strong sterling silver cases.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 75.

This Watch built on the same principle as the above can be highly recommended as an exceedingly serviceable and durable time-keeper. The movement is fitted in an *extra* strong silver case with Gold hinges and possesses a compensation balance and a balance-spring of the system BREGUET, being the best adapted to produce isochronal vibrations.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 110

will certainly satisfy the most critical observer. This Watch combines the advantages and qualities of the above two mentioned Watches with the addition of the keyless mechanism. These can be had only in hunting and half-hunting cases.

The above WATCHES are in stock in strong and solid 18 carat Gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 7TH JUNE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. & MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
Having recovered from her severe indisposition will appear for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY
as
TOPSY
and
MR. JOHN JACK
(positively his last appearance)
as
UNCLE TOM,
in the great moral and religious drama by Mrs. Harriett Becher Stowe,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Introducing Songs, Ballads, Dances, Breakdowns, Walkrounds, &c., &c., as now performed at the Princess's Theatre, London.

By kind permission of John Wilson, Esq.,
MISS MARIE COMPTON
will appear as
MARIE ST. CLAIR.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF JOHN JACK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of banding, flannel roller, friction cloth, headyarn, yarn of different colours, brushes, picking sticks, &c., &c., in store of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1.30 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, by order of the official liquidators appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

Banding, broom, grinding square-winding and wheel, brushes, roller-cleaner and winding flannel, friction cloth, head yarn, oil mops, pickers, picking sticks, roller, skins, skewers for rowing and slubbing, yarns of different colours, old iron, cast iron, timber, lots of teakwood doors and windows with and without glasses, wood pieces, and lots of unserviceable stores.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th June 1879, at 1 p.m.* Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company at Colaba (which is in liquidation), by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

Black-wood round table, reclining couches, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, dressing and washing tables, mahogony dressing glasses, cupboards, presses, camp cots, screen, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th June, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m, by order of Mortgagee Bapoo Dhunjee Cuthi and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jamsetjee Sorabjee Contractor.

All that dwelling house, range or chawl, situate at the northern side of Falkland Road, on the leasehold Farunday ground belonging to Dinshaw Manockjee Petty, Esq., in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and containing by admeasurement 102 feet 9 inches in length and 16 feet 3 inches in breach or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and on the south by the said Falkland Road.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, by order and in the Jutha of Messrs. Pesi, Cassels & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kunkler, Singer & Co.

50 bales Barsee cotton lying in a covered shed at the jutha.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1879.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

SURGEON H. D. PESIKAKA,
L. R. C. P.; L. F. P. S.; L. M.,
(FELLOW OF THE ROYAL OBSTETRIC AND MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON,)

HAS established himself as a PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR at 23, Church Street, Fort, opposite the *Times of India* Office, where he can always be consulted.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects sure as nothing else will produce, and possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH JUNE 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were quoted at 97⅛, an advance of ⅛. French Rentes unaltered at 116¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, has advanced, Fours from 75 to 77½, Fours and-a-half from 80¼ to 83¼. Reuter's quotations for Rupee Paper are, however, most untrustworthy, and these enhanced rates were known privately some days ago.

The Bank of England return for the week is a shade less favourable. The Reserve shows a decrease of £500,000 and Bullion of £100,000, but Discounts are also less by £500,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities which last stood at 53 1-16 has receded to 52 15-16 per cent. In the open Market the rate of discount on 3 months Paper is quoted ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum, but for 6 months the Bank rate is quoted.

In the General Produce Markets there is no movement to notice. Linseed is firm with a rise of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive ; Rape seed quiet.

Piece Goods in Manchester are unchanged, but the activity apparent in the Liverpool Cotton Market on Wednesday has been very shortlived, yesterday's market closing quiet, the day's sales being estimated at only 8,000 bales, spot quotations, as given by Reuter, showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in the higher grades of Omra and Dholleras, Ginned, Dhollera and Broach unaltered, Ginned, Dhollera and Binghunghat. From New York ex ready Mid-Uplands is reduced from 13 3-16 to 13 cents and August shipment from 13·32 to 13·06 cents per lb. This drop in American prices, following an active day in Liverpool, seems to point to favourable news regarding the new Crop, and should this be the case, it is probable we may have very dull advices from Liverpool for a time, especially if to-day's decline in Exchange is the beginning of an important reaction. The Receipts at the American ports yesterday were 6,000 bales against 1,700 bales on the corresponding date last year.

Bar Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter, was unchanged at 52⅝d., but private telegrams, which on the previous day quoted 52⅝d, now quote in some cases 52⅝d. weak, in others 52½d. per oz. There is nothing so far as we know to indicate the reason of the decline, and it is impossible, therefore, to form any definite idea as to the future. If it is nothing more than a reaction after the previous rapid advance, in all probability the movement will only be temporary, but if the German Government have made their appearances as sellers, we may take it as pretty certain that we have seen the highest of the market until next season.

EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday's quotations with, however, a weaker tendency, and as the true position of the Market became more generally known, a strong demand set in for remittance. The Banks, however, declined to draw for future delivery on any terms, and for ready business reduced their quotations, until at the close a decline of fully 3-16d. must be quoted with buyers but no sellers at that. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...is. 8 3-16d.		per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 8 7-16d.		,,
Credits, 3	,, ,,	...Is. 8⅜ to 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	...Is. 8 7-16d.	,,
France 3	,, ,,	...2·15	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand drafts being quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in the first instance, opened quiet, but telegrams from Calcutta quoting Fours at Rs. 94 and Fours and-a-half at Rs. 99¼, created quite an excitement, and the next sales advanced to Rs. 93¾ for Fours and Rs. 99 for Fours-and-a-half. In the afternoon, owing probably to the relapse in Exchange, quieter advices were received from Calcutta, and the Market closes weak at Fours, Rs. 93 ¼ Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with only a small business passing. In Bank shares we note a decline of Rs. 4 in Agra, and Re. 1 in National, but Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 678½. In Land Companies there is no change, but in Press shares our quotations mark a decline of Rs. 75 in Colaba and Fort Press, and an advance of Rs. 75 in Gokuldas Fort Press, and an advance of Rs. 15 in Scindo Press, Rs. 4 in Indian Press and Rs. 50 in Sassoon. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but firm, Dhurrumsey, Hindustan, and Oriental are Rs. 5 and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 higher, but Khutao Mucconjee are Rs. 5 lower.

The COTTON MARKET has been very depressed, and although nominally prices are only Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower, sales have been made at a much greater decline, Fully Good Fair Dhollera having changed hands at Rs. 230 per candy. Even on this basis, however, there is no margin on Liverpool currencies, and we must yet see a further decline before business becomes practicable to any extent. The arrivals into Bombay yesterday were 4,688 bales, made up chiefly of Dhollera and Compta descriptions. The following are sellers' prices at the close :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs.	252 per candy
Good Omra	..... ,,	245 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	240 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	235 ,,
Good Dhollera	..... ,,	242 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	235 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	230 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull with next to nothing doing. By steam for Liverpool the nominal rate is 25s., but relets have been done at 21s. 3d. per ton. By sail 16s. 3d. remains the current quotation by iron vessels and 12s. 6d. by wooden ships. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet, and the business done in the bazaar to-day has been limited. Sellers, however, have shown no disposition to force business in the face of the backward movement in Exchange, and prices are practically unaltered.

COALS are quiet and unchanged in value. The only business reported is the purchase of 2,000 tons Cardiff by one of the Railway Companies at Rs. 23½ per ton delivered on the wagons.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	678½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	57,320	£25 £12-10s		6 do	166

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	98,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	370
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Beliary	178	1,000	all	25 do	470
Benar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	470
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	500	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	30 do	475
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	400	1,000	all	12 do	500
East India Press Co..	252	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	75 p.ct	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press Co..	120	..	all	10 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scindo Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	800
Allianc Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	30 p.s.	1,250
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	600
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	25 p.s*	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	3,000	300	all	15 p.s*	9
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	275
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..	250
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	830
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	480
Jawraj Baliee Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	640
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	545
Madras Spinning	300	150		Nil	160
Madras H. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	26p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	700
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	595
Princes of Wales Spining	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	75
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500
Soondersdas Spinning ..	640	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560
Soorajmull ..... do.	1,000	250	125	p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	750
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p.s.	490

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	360
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅝ 3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	19·0 14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6·2 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	7·1 7·2	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£12	10·0 9·18	do	280

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cossit and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J Donald, and 84 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* INDIA, 670 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. H. Melvill, Major Phillips, Mr Mayhew, Miss Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, and 36 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE *s. s.* SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, 10th May, brought the following cargo :—1,433 packages piece goods, 44 bales twist, 16 packages wine, 3,227 bundles iron hoops, 1,115 tons coals, 100 cases soap, 1,491 bars iron, 716 bundles iron, 74 packages brass, 100 packages bottles, 400 pigs lead, 40 casks firesay, 500 kegs redlead, 195 packages glassware, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Speke Hall (s).....	Brand	Liverpool, May 10.
6	India (s)	Gimblett	Busserah, May 23.
	Africa (s)	Henderson ...	Calcutta, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Suez.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer India, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

3 Hindostan (s)..... ..... Calcutta,
Malda (s) .... Calcutta & N P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Malda, for Calcutta and Northern Ports :—For Coconada —Mr E Wright, and Mr J M Pryce. For Vizagapatam—Mr J Lears. For Calingapatam—1 Jamadar of 41st Regiment and 1 private. For Calcutta—2 Police Constables and 1 prisoner.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FROM LONDON.

Flamingo s—30 drums linseed oil, Chandabhoy Rumjanally.
Malwa s—1 case printed books, Cooper and Co ; 16 bales printing paper and 1 case writing paper, the Bombay Gazette ; 8 cases and 1 bale of quinine, Hutfonjee Jeevraj.
Callirhoe—56 casks sodawater bottles, the Agra Bank ; 1 case soap and 30 boxes candles, Hassam Ahmed.
St Clair s—100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Suez s—15 cases portwine, 25 cases sherry, 10 cases brandy, 13 cases ginger wine, 10 cases rum, 70 cases old tom, 30 cases gin, and 20 cases whisky, Hajee Currim and Co.
Clan Stuart s—25 cases beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Sir John Lawrence—25 cases Madeira wine, Remington and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian s—50 cases rum, 50 cases ginger wine, and 50 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee Dominar.
Clan Stuart s—3 cases printing ink, the Bombay Gazette ; 46 cases tobacco pipes, Essoofally Russoojee.
Clan Stuart s—3 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—5½ bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Abercane—75 bales hemp, S S Narinlwalla.
Egbert s—80 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 132 bales cotton, Mackillop Simpson and Co ; 146 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 32 bales wool, Heeranund Khaldass ; 15 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 800 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 29 bales wool, Sundass Dhurumdass ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Sumatra s—229 bales wool, F and O S N Co.
Duncow—91 bags nuxvomica, Khulfanbhoy Damaney ; 432 bags galls, Saljy Mahomed Goolam Hoosein.
Indian Queen—60 bales wool, Junandass Premjee.
Whittier—100 balcs gunny rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—2 boxes gold bars, The C M Bank of India, London and China.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s— 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Toftcombs—175 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 250 bale cotton, Macfadyen and Co.
Thessaly s—71 cases bloodstone, Mahomed Ally Abdool Hoosein.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s—100 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co ; 30 bales cotton waste, Moolchund Khooshall, 44 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luxmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—16 cwts senna leaves, Yue Lim Ching ; 2 boxes specie (Rs. 6,000) A Jeejeebhoy ; 90 cases oilbaum, Dawoodbhoy Hosain ; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 27 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 33 chests opium, and 1 case silver bars, (8s. 60,000) E D Sassoon ; 1 box silver coins, Ahmed Sulliman ; 282 boxes bar silver, the Chartered M Bank of India, London and China.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—25 chests opium, Munilall Vurjlall ; 1½ chests opium Guneshlal Sobhagmull ; 6 chests opium, Juvarimull Dulsookroy, 6 chests opium, Khetsidass Shurwookroy ; 4 chest opium, Jeynarron Kunialall ; 6½ chests opium, Jeynarron Luchminarron ; 3½ chests opium, Mugonlall Furbhoodass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1110 Egbert (s), Faulkner—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1592 Indis (s), Read—W and A Graham & Co.
1723 Widow Hall (s), Collin—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercarne, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

683 Coldstream, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1368 Frolic, Bush—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
672 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1340 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1243 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham & Co.
1060 Tuscany, Gough—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR PENANG AND NEGAPATAM.

1557 Culna (s), Clarke—B I S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

670 India (s), Gimblett—B. I. S. N. Co., June 6.

FOR CALCUTTA.

269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

388 Brietetown, Crisp—The Captain.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Esea Bin Califa.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Scaton—Mails, 20th June.

NOT FIXED.

1318 Africa (s), Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1613 Ashburne (s), Hall—W and A Graham & Co.
1249 Callerboe, Delyrgy Edward, Bates and Co.
1388 Clan Stuart (s), Cowley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
250 Hogarth, Atkinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.
450 Fiture, Petterson.
915 Fortuna, Jones—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
198 Guegs (s), J. Shaphard.
1291 Hamildal, Skrimshire—Finlay, Muir and Co.
625 Harry Bolekow (s). Crowden.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1072 James Livesay, Smith—Edward, Bates & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinnott—Wallace and Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
1291 Mahidal (s), Dorman—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1045 Mona, Evave—Owen and Okell.
1582 P. N. Blanchard, Blanchard—The Captain.
1282 Peruvian Reserves, Power—The Captain.
762 Roraima (s), Picot—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—The Captain.
1230 Speke Hall (s), Brand—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
498 Volkyrien, Hamsdale—Framjee Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

674 Abyssinia (s), A. James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s), Bi-hop.
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1069 Dalhousie (s), Powell.
531 Kwangtoe (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1709 Temaserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·722
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·2
General Direction of Wind.....SW, WSW, SW, SSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	312
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during the month	0·44
,, ,, year	5·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 6th June.	0·07

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Montresor, Lieut, 16th Bengal Cavalry, from Allahabad.

JUNE 3.

Munday, Hon Surgeon, from Gogo.

JUNE 5.

Aylmer, Lieut, R H A, from Ootacamund.

JUNE 6.

Clarkson, Surgeon, from Dhulia.
Heath, Surgeon, Staff Corps, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Munday, Hon Surgeon, on duty, to Gogo.
Smith, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, to England.

JUNE 6.

Boileau, Captain, R E, to England.
Justice, Lieut Col, 6th Infantry H C, to England.
Higginson, Captain, R A, to England.
Aylmer, Lieut, R H A, to Dublin.
Welman, Sub-Lieut, 5th Madras N I, to Secteabuldee.
Clarkson, Surgeon, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon-Major W H Rean to be Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough of Deputy Surgeon-General Theobalds.

The following promotion is made : To be Surgeon-Major, having completed 12 years' service, Surgeon Alexander McClorg.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service : Lieut Col W J Morris, Cavalry, ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £230 12s 0d.

His Grace the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut F A Aylmer of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp, on his being posted to the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Grace the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on His Grace's personal staff :—Lieut J A English, 14th (King's) Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th June 1879.

1. Sergt Instructor Battler is temporarily attached to H Company, Poona Detachment, and Drill Instructor Egerton is transferred to G Company until further orders.

2. Lieut Sturrock will assume Command and charge of A Company during the absence of Captain Campbell on leave.

3. The Colaba range will be open for practice this evening, also on Monday and Wednesday evening (only), the 9th and 11th instant.

4. The range at Colaba will be reserved for B Company on Monday and Wednesday, 9th and 11th instants, in the morning, only.

5. The Consolation Stakes Match, No XIX of the last meeting, will be shot off on Saturday, the 14th instant, at the Colaba range. The range will be open both morning and evening for this purpose alone.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant,
B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....11th, 9h. 47·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	7 3rd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 34	{ 0 33 m 1 23 a	6 53 m 7 37 a
Sun.	8 Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	{ 1 26 m 2 12 a	7 38 m 8 27 a
Mon.	9	5 24	6 34	{ 2 18 m 2 56 a	8 24 m 9 19 a
Tues.	10 English Mail expected.	5 23	6 34	{ 3 14 m 3 41 a	9 10 m 10 13 a
Wed.	11 St. Barnabas.	5 23	6 35	{ 4 9 m 4 28 a	10 1 m 11 7 m
Th.	12 Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 35	{ 5 16 m 6 19 a	11 4 .....
Fri.	13	5 23	6 35	{ 6 24 m 6 14 a	0 1 m 0 12 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOPER—May 24th, lost in the *s. s.* AVA, Francis Thomas Cooper, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORROWDALE—June 3rd, at the Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Sergeant Major William Borrowdale, His Grace the Governor's Body Guard, (late 14th Hussars), of a son.

MARETT—May 22nd, at Pertabghar, Oudh, the wife of Major Marett, of a son.

VANDER-GUCHT—June 2nd, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel T. E. Vander-Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

WILSON—June 1st, at Bellary, the wife of James R. Wilson, of a son.

WATTS—June 2nd, at Fatehgarh, N. W. P., the wife of Charles W. Watts, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAWKES—BARRETT—May 27th, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Rebecca Anne, second surviving daughter of D. W. Barrett, Attorney-at-Law, to Edward Claude Hawkes, Executive Engineer, D. P. W.

DEATHS.

BAKER—May 26th, at Walthair, Caroline Sophia Mary, daughter of the late Colonel George Baker, of 31 Grosvenor Place, Bath, and formerly of 19th Lancers, aged 35.

EEDE—June 1st, at Allahabad, James Eede, late Deputy Accountant-General, N. W. P.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

WHEN the Umballa big sweep on the Derby went up like a rocket and came down like one, it scattered a shower of little lotteries all over India quite pitiful in comparison with the original bright and shining light. Nevertheless, there must even now be a considerable sum of money invested every year in the minor Derby lotteries alone, for nearly all the clubs and messes and many local associations have an annual sweep on the race. The pity is, many will think, that a sum so goodly in the total should be frittered away in lotteries amounting only from a couple of hundred rupees to three or four thousand each. For, whatever may be the arithmetical truth, the public will never believe anything else but that an individual stands as good a chance of winning ten or fifteen thousand pounds with his single ten rupee ticket as if he possessed one hundred of them. But as we live under a moral and paternal Government, one half of whose members, by the way, used to be ticket-holders in the great Umballa Sweep—if report does not sadly belie them—it unfortunately has become a necessity to make these petty unprofitable lotteries of a hundred towns and stations the only available outlet for an Englishman's passion for speculation on or about the Derby day,—a mania which a grandmotherly administration might as well hope to put down as cricket. And the consequence of the State's interference is only after all the confinement of individual aspirations within narrower limits. It is, in effect, only a prohibition to any man to win, or attempt to win, more than one or two thousand rupees—in India. In one of Marryatt's novels a servant maid excuses the unwelcome presence of a baby on the grounds that it "was only a very little one." Logic of a similar character would seem to influence the Government's interference with lotteries. What is small may be excused ; but a fine big bouncing brat, of the Umballa *muster*, is intolerable, and not to be endured. The size of the sin makes all the difference, so the virtuous ruler who makes no trouble about investing his annual gold mohur in his club's annual sweep of two or three thousand rupees, is indeed shocked and horrified at lotteries worth twenty thousand pounds. However, the public take quite the opposite view of the morality of the affair, and are disposed to think that the bigger the prize to be won the less harm there is in the investment. For with ten thousand pounds a man may do much good to himself and his family in the opinion of society. His wife will scarcely thank him for winning a few hundred rupees, and she will positively not thank him for winning nothing at all.

The Government argument, we believe, is, that lotteries like the Umballa Sweep in its palmy days would, if not actively discouraged, grow to enormous dimensions ; the speculation being of the kind to tickle immensely that normally unticklesome animal, our Aryan brother. Now, the Government stood confessed to timidity in the business when it took alarm at such a bagatelle as £16,000. What is sixteen thousand pounds in an Empire like the gorgeous East ? As representing the gaming proclivities of several hundred millions of men, does it mean anything at all ? Larger sums are lost and won upon the English race course by our legislators of the Lords and Commons without a question being asked as to the morality of the business ; but even supposing that the Government's alarms were well founded, and that the Umballa Derby Sweep did mount up to a hundred thousand pounds, what would it matter ? An Empire could not become demoralised for such a sum as this, and its only large significance would be to the winners,—persons who would find in the bigger lottery the means of going home with a well lined purse, or, in the case of a native, of staying at home with a substantially lined paunch in early prospect.

It is sometimes said that the supporters of lotteries are gamesters—men with the gambling spirit strong in them, but this is certainly not the case with the subscribers to the Indian Derby Sweeps, large and small. The main supporters of these are the persons who, if they were in London in May, would not miss the fun of Epsom for anything. Each one of them invests his gold mohur in the Derby here as religiously as he would spend his five pounds on the national festival at home. Here are no hansoms, or hampers, or horses, to remind him of the Derby day or to commemorate the festival, so he is perforce obliged to make the best of five thousand miles of cruel separation, and to get his Derby emotion as well as he can out of a sweep. It is almost the rule of life in India to so invest ten or fifteen rupees annually, and though it does not signify one farthing to the Government whether that sweep shall be worth twenty thousand pounds or one hundred, it is a matter of considerable interest, if not importance, to the ticket-holders. Of course, it is no secret that there are monster sweeps in India still, despite the law and the prophets. But unfortunately such sweeps advertised under the nose and against the law will be always under some suspicion, however honestly they may be conducted, and India would perhaps be better without them. India had, however, in the opinion of most people nothing to be ashamed of in the open, above board Derby Sweep, even were it to have exceeded the largest dimensions that ever haunted the virtuous pillows of our high-toned statesmen. Why the sporting community of Her Majesty's Eastern Dominions wishing to put a few pounds on their favorite race should be driven to practice shifts and expedients which are wholly unnecessary in Her Majesty's other dominions, is a matter of astonishment to most men ; but never more so than when the reason given for it all is—the unsophisticated innocence of the mild Hindu. Is it possible that the smooth aboriginal who we have so often seen gain the blind side of our most far-seeing merchants, and in whose plastic manipulation even the children of Israel are said to be but as young men from the country : is it possible, we ask, that these can need the State's protection from such familiar traps and snares for the unwary as Derby Sweeps ? It is ridiculous enough to make a star chamber business of a lottery which has never amounted to five and twenty thousand pounds, but it is downright absurdity to assign "the native" as the tender and pathetic cause of the prohibition.

We hear that there is some talk of reviving the big lottery in foreign territory, as in Chandernagore, Pondicherry, or Goa, but it would be better to seek to induce the Government of India to alter their decision about the Umballa Sweep. The effect of that decision—as this year shows,—is only to create a hundred small Derby Sweeps in place of one big one,—to say nothing of a certain surreptitious speculation of large dimensions on the great event. A lottery of even fifty thousand pounds, once a year, could do no harm and would do a langnid society some good. Licensed, and above board, a sweep of this good size would swallow up all the little ones, and would, in fact, do nothing to increase gambling,—if, what every one does without offence in England, *is* to be called gambling out here. The odds against any ticket-holder in a lottery are so very great that the speculation is one which, although it may not commend itself to the wise and prudent, is still agreeable to ordinary human nature which will play the fool sometimes and enjoy a little outside emotion out of the process. If the exiles of the East cannot enjoy the delights of wearing false noses and dolls in their hats once a year, let them at least have the folly of their Sweep. The existing law is beyond doubt a real and well-founded grievance.

IT is not easy to understand from Reuter's advices what Russia or Germany can want in Egypt. The news vouchsafed is so meagre that it is by itself useless and might as well not have been given at all. It may mean that Germany' jealous of England and France's monopoly of the Egyptian loaves and fishes, has endeavoured to get up a counter-demonstration on the part of the other European powers, so as to show the two Western countries that they must not expect to have everything their own way. If so, Russia, by her answer, has shown that her statesmen have the good sense not to interfere in a matter where they could only fight with words—for, of course, neither Germany nor Russia have the slightest interest or influence at Cairo—and unless they are prepared to take up the cause of the Khedive and afford him actual assistance, that astute individual will probably consign their protests to the wastepaper basket. Of course, it is quite beyond the power of Germany to oppose—even if she were to officiously interfere in a matter that did not concern her—any decision to which England and France might come to. We say, therefore, her apparent action in this matter is not easy to understand. One view of the intelligence is that the other nations of Europe may have been requested by England and France to back up the recent protests made by these two Governments against the state of affairs as now prevailing in Egypt, so as to give weight to the demands made and that Germany has assented while Russia has refused. At all events if the incident was worth the two telegrams with which the Indian public has been favoured it was also worth fuller details than have as yet been given.

WE trust that energetic measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic which has so unfortunately broken out on the communications of the Kandahar column. There are four stations along the seventy miles of the Bolan defile, and as these are cramped up between high mountain ranges, it will be no easy matter to prevent the disease from extending. The Bombay Brigade at present holds the line with detachments at Quetta, Durwaza, Mach, Kirta, and Dadur. The troops cannot very well move into the Kachi plain below, as at this time of the year the excessive heat that prevails in these districts is dangerous to life, while to transfer the regiments to the plateau above will be to risk the epidemic extending to the troops at Kandahar as well, when the results—immobile as the column there is—might be disastrous. Vigorous repressive measures are very necessary. In 1840-42 our troops then as now bel

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

AN ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE HERAT TROOPS AND TEKKE TURKOMANS.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Amir Yakub Khan has received news of an engagement between the Herat troops and the Tekke Turkomans. The latter were defeated and routed.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHOLERA IN THE REAR OF THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

MACH, JUNE 6.

A severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in Dadur and the neighbouring parts of Kutchi. It appears to be spreading up the pass towards Quetta, and has reached Mach. Camp followers and bullock drivers have been the chief sufferers as yet, though the 1st Grenadiers have lost several men. Vigorous repressive measures have been undertaken to prevent its advance, but more medical officers and medicines are much wanted for this purpose.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Russia has refused to give her adherence to the protest made by Germany to the Khedive respecting the state of affairs in Egypt.

SPEECH BY LORD CRANBROOK.

At a Conservative demonstration held at Sheffield yesterday, Lord Cranbrook made a speech in which he said that bringing the Indian contingent to Malta last year proved that India was a defence to England and not a danger. He praised the manner in which the Afghan war had been conducted, and said it had shown that England has the will and the power to protect and maintain her Colonies. In concluding his remarks he said that the Government was determined henceforth to maintain the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure in India.

Lord Cranbrook in his speech at Sheffield yesterday warmly defended and highly eulogised the Viceroy of India, who had, he said, been most unjustly maligned.

CAPE REINFORCEMENTS.

The Indian transport Jumna, with 1,130 men of the Royal Marines for service in the Zulu war, has sailed for the Cape.

CONSOLS.

Consols yesterday closed at 97⅞.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market closed flat.

Fair Dhollera 5 9-16

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight..... 1 8 3-16

4 per cents. Rupee Paper..... 77½

4½ per cent. do. 83½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 97⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 116¼

Bar Silver..... 52⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£17,700,000 Dec. £500,000

Bills Discounted ....£19,700,000 Dec. £500,000

Bullion .....£33,200,000 Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 15-16 per cent.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 6.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather heavy rain ; wind W. Fall of rain 1 inch 46 cents.

CARWAR, 5-25 p.m.—Weather fine with occasional showers ; wind W. 3 ; thermometer 83-6 ; barometer 29-912. Fall of rain 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 15 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 3-6 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 94 ; barometer 29-90.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 42 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.		Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
		as in cent.	as in cent.	as in cent.
	Total previously registered	5 50	4 44	4 45
5	Thursday	0 20	.....	.....
6	Friday	.....	0 45	0 25
	Total.....	5 70	4 89	4 70

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

JALNA, June 2—Heavy fall of rain for 10 days ; a break since Saturday last. Rainfall to date 5 inches.

AURANGABAD (Deccan), June 3.—Rainfall to date since 22nd ultimo 5·44 inches. Every appearance of more.

NANDGAON, June 3.—Copious showers of rain have fallen, over 6 inches gauged.

PYTON, June 1.—Rain throughout the district.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8 3-16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ,, ...	Is. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 2 ,, ,, ,, ...	Is. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs 2 ,, ,, ,, ...	2·15	,,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor during his present tour, after a march of 800 miles performed at the rate of 22 miles per day, arrived at Kolhapur on the 3rd of June. After Kumta he visited Sirsi, Tiagli, the Chunderzooty Hill in Mysore, Banvasi, Sonda, Yellapur, where he inspected the saw mills, Bisgode, Ghoond, and the adjacent timber-slip near the Kala Nadi, Awullie, Supa, the Sinae Ghat, Unmode, the Dursing Hill and Hemergee. Entering Belgaum he visited Kunkumbi, Toolligeh, Pallee—near the Ram Ghat—Konoor, the Ambolee Ghat, Belgaum, Gotoor, Gokak, and the Gidjanti falls of the Gutpurva river. In Kaladgi, besides the chief town, he went to Bhagelkot, Kamatgee, Sircor, Vywilli, Putidkal, and Badami, at which places questions with reference to the projected line of railway from Sholapur to Gadag—near Dharwar—were closely gone into. Of the Southern Maratha States His Excellency visited Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Miruj, Sangli, and Kurundwar, arriving at Kolhapur, as we have said, on the 3rd inst. His Excellency, in passing through the Belgaum taluk, stopped at the town of Athni for a couple of hours and visited all its institutions. At Gokak he visited the canal under construction leading from the Gutpurva near Gokak towards the Mudhol State, the work being done by a convict gang at Doopdal in charge of Mr. MacCarter. The day he arrived at Kolhapur His Excellency laid the foundation stone of a new palace for the Rajah. His Excellency will probably arrive at Poona at the beginning of next week.

OUR correspondent with the Khyber column writes from Safed Sang, under date 30th May, as follows :—The heat has greatly increased here, and to-day it is intense, quite overcoming some of us who have held out till now. This morning our guns were out before the Amir. The heavy 40-pounders made good practice ; the Gatling guns were a failure as usual. To-morrow there is to be a grand review for our new ally's benefit ; and on Sunday (all movements of importance take place on that day in this force) the return march begins. The troops march back by sections—chiefly by brigades. The following is, I believe, the disposition of the European portion :—10th Hussars to Rawal Pindi, I-C. R. H. A. to Rawal Pindi, E-3rd R. A. to Campbellpore, 13-9th R. A. to Peshawar, 4th Rifle Brigade to Murree, 51st K. O. L. I. to Chera, 1-17th Regiment to Lundi Kotal, Each section takes its own sick with it. This transport of the sick—of whom there are so large a number—will be a work involving much anxiety.

WRITING on the subject of the withholding of reports of subordinate Generals and Officers in the Afghan campaign, the *Pioneer* says :—The secondary operations of the Khyber column are still unchronicled by any published official document, though since the day of Ali Musjid every operation of the Khyber column has been carried out by subordinate Generals. There were the two Bazar expeditions. There was the soldier-like operation of forcing the Tabbai Pass ; and besides many minor operations there was General Tytler's brilliant victory at Deh Surah and General Gough's no less brilliant affair at Futtehabad. There were, moreover, General Macpherson's repeated and arduous raids from Jallalabad. But all the despatches elating to these operations have been suppressed, and a very bitter feeling exists in the army in consequence. Soldiers do not mind undergoing hardships—forced marches, cold and hunger, and they like fighting, but they dearly love their labours being recognised, and having their praises sung in the face of the country. Many officers have written home in disgust about the suppression of the despatches, and very likely questions will be asked in Parliament ; but if without waiting for the issue of these the Viceroy were to take the matter into his own hands, he would earn the warm gratitude of a large number of officers. The general impression at the front seems to be that the supplementary despatches have never reached him. He has the credit of feeling too warm the sympathy with the soldiers to have deprived them himself of the gratification of having their gallant deeds fully recorded before the world. The indignation on this subject is at present only simmering, but now the war is over, and when the final Khyber despatch is written, it may turn out that the only persons mentioned will be the small coterie at divisional head-quarters, who never smelt powder since they scented it afar off on that wonderful day at Ali Musjid, who never made a forced march, who never suffered hunger or cold with nothing but a blanket on a bare hillside, who never were without their tents and beds for a night during their comparatively comfortable winter at Jallalabad. If this should turn out to be the case, there will be a great storm in the Khyber tea-cup, and to avert this it would be well worth while for the Viceroy to call for the despatches we refer to and have them published.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, our Russian critic, Colonel Sobeleff, still watches keenly the British operations in Afghanistan. He is very ready to blame our dealings with the marauding hill tribes—Afridis, Mohmunds, and the like. The English, he says, began by trying to buy the good-will of the hill men, who now, however, signalize their friendship by attacking us. We have done nothing to repel their attacks, and the Colonel's inference is "that either the English do not know how to deal with Asiatics, or that they are not in a position to show their strength." The English may retort that Russian dealings with Asiatics have only the merit of success ; and often not that. When the English are sending scientific expeditions they do not first clear the way by ordering a General to provoke and severely punish an attack, in order that so-called science may travel afterwards in safety. This is how the Russians deal with Asiatics ; the method often fails, but only a few of the failures are ever heard of. Colonel Sobeleff goes on to observe that the movements of the Kandahar column were brought to a close too soon ; which, he thinks, was a great military blunder. General Stewart should have gone on to Ghazni and perhaps to Kabul, and General Biddulph to Herat. Then comes the following observation :—"Everywhere throughout the campaign military operations seem to have been made subservient to political considerations ; everywhere the sword seems to have been fattered by the pen." The Russian critic has heard of the Macpherson episode ; he calls it a great scandal, showing how anxious the English Generals were to tone down reverses, and to exaggerate skirmishes to the proportions of an engagement.

COLONEL COLLEY, we hear, goes to the Cape *via* Kurrachee, where he is expected in a few days.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to the *Pioneer*, dated 4th June, says that a serious crime was committed there on the previous night by an Italian musician named Casonati. In a quarrel with natives at a bad house, he drew a knife and stabbed one to death, besides wounding another ; so badly that the man is not expected to live. Casonati, who is in custody, was well known by sight to all Simla as the principal pianist at the Monday concerts, many ladies also taking lessons from him.

MR. BROUGH SMYTH, in a letter to Government, dated Ootacamund, 5th April, reports as follows :—

After having surveyed the estates named in my report for the month of February, I made some additions to my survey of the mines adjacent to Develah. Subsequently I was engaged in packing the instruments, specimens, papers, &c., which had to be forwarded to Ootacamund ; and on the 16th March I left Devalah and reached Ootacamund on the 18th March. I examined several out-crops of quartz between Devalah and Gudalur : and from one, said to be within the boundaries of an estate known as Bolingbroke, I obtained quartz with gold visible. I visited also the abandoned workings in the drift on the Seepatee river. Since my arrival at Ootacamund, I have made one visit to the Dalzy workings in the Nadjanad Valley, where it is intended to make some explorations in order to determine the value of the quartz vein, and the soils and gravels in the beds of the streams. I have been engaged also in effecting arrangements for the further prosecution of my work at this place, and in arranging materials for my final report on the district.

THE Madras Government has issued the following order :—

"The *Madras Mail* of the 23rd January last having contained a statement which was republished in the *Calcutta Daily Englishman* of the 29th idem, to the effect that the K. Company, Sappers and Miners, on proceeding from Bangalore to the Frontier on field service, was ordered to take its puckally bullock with it, which thus travelled from Bangalore to Jhelum at a cost of over Rs. 2,000, the Government of India, in their letter above recorded, call for a report on the case. The Government now learn from the foregoing papers that the puckally bullocks were sent with the K. Company's Sappers, on a representation of the Officer Commanding 'Queen's Own' Sappers and Miners, that it was of importance that the company should be prepared for an immediate advance on arrival. The assertion as to the conveyance of the animal having cost over Rs. 2,000 appears to be a gross exaggeration,—the full additional cost of the conveyance of the animal having been Rs. 182-6. A special troop train having been provided for the detachment, while the number of carriages actually employed was only the minimum number of twenty, the transport of the bullock from Bangalore to Raichore and on State railways involved no additional expense to the State. The cost of its conveyance between Raichore and Jhelum, however, over the G. I. P. Railway, is estimated at Rs. 132-6."

On this the *Madras Mail* writes :—Our correspondent and the Government have not, apparently, started from the same basis of calculation. The Government contend that because the bullock travelled by special troop train, "the transport of the bullock from Bangalore to Raichore and on State railways involved no additional expense to the State." Is this not special pleading? The question is what would have been the fare for the carriage of the bullock irrespective of the fact of the special troop train and the State railways? Now it is admitted that the cost of carrying the bullock over the G. I. P. Railway alone was Rs. 182-6, or about three times the value of the animal at Bangalore.

A WRITER in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* supplies the following :—Have any of your readers ever tried the effect of carbolic acid on a cobra? It is wonderful. Take a thin latti of bamboo, of 7 or 8 feet long, and tie a piece of cloth well saturated with the acid. Satisfy yourself beforehand that the snake is well and lively by letting it loose in a bathroom, and irritate him and see him hood up. Then have him caught and put into an earthen vessel. With the saturated cloth make a circle of 6 feet or even 4 in diameter on the floor, and shake the cobra inside the circle, you will at once perceive that the snake no longer hoods up, but seems in mortal terror, twirling himself up into the most conceivable small coil in the centre of the circle, and apparently frightened to move even if prodded up gently with a stick. That done, take the cobra outside the circle into another room, and you will find he is recovered and all himself again and ready for action or any foe. On his hooding up gently touch his head with the end of the stick on which is the cloth with the carbolic acid, and you will see him fall, stretch himself out full length, and in one second you will notice the action from the head to the tail in every knot of his vertebræ, and quicker than I take to write it, the cobra is *dead*. I have only proved this with the cobra, but must do so with other snakes.

THE War Office Balloon Committee, postponing new experiments for the present, are pursuing a steady course of drill, beginning with lessons in the construction and repair of the car, envelope, and netting, the manufacture of gas, the various methods of signalling by flags, discs, lamps, and mirrors, the use of the telephone, and the practice of captive ascents for the purpose of observation. The short experience already gained has convinced the officers engaged in the work that, with rapid progress in the art is incompatible with security and proficiency, and they are, therefore, advancing and leading their men by steps. It is proposed, as soon as the weather is favourable, to take a journey in the newest and largest of the war balloons, the Saladin, which has a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet, some of the officers of the Committee, who have become practised aeronauts, having a desire to make the ascent for the purpose of trying the balloon and continuing their researches in the science. The Government balloons are all constructed of a fine but strong calico, expressly woven for the purpose, and all the dordage is in like manner specially manufactured.

AN interesting operation is in course of completion by the authorities of the Port of Toulon in the attempt to raise the French war ship l'Arrogante, which foundered off Hyeres on the 19th of March. The total weight of the vessel is estimated at 5,000,000lb. (over 2,000 tons). Divers having been sent down to close up and calk all ports, hawseholes, and other openings, two circular holes were cut in the deck of the vessel, into which two long tubes were inserted, the ends of which projected above the level of high water. Several pontoons with steam pumps were lashed alongside the wreck and the water was pumped out through one of these tubes while the air was allowed to enter by the other. The first attempt to float the wreck resulted in failure, in consequence of the deck showing signs of giving way under the pressure of superincumbent water as the water in the hold was gradually removed. The deck of the ship lies about 13ft. below the level of the sea at low water. Divers and workmen are now engaged in supporting the deck by placing props beneath its weakest parts right down to the keel of the vessel, and when this work is completed advantage will be taken of the first conjunction of low springtides and fine weather to commence pumping again.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, in a lecture given by him a few days before the last Mail left England pointed out that ants have their desires, their passions, and even their caprices. The young are absolutely helpless. Their communities are no mere collections of independent individuals, nor even temporary associations like the flocks of migratory birds, but organized communities labouring with the utmost harmony for the common good. The remarkable analogies which they present in so many ways to our human societies render them peculiarly interesting to us, and, he said, one cannot help longing to know more of their character, how the world appears to them, and to what extent they are conscious, reasonable beings. A number of species of ants were shown by the electric lamp magnified on the screen. Besides experiments to ascertain if ants can communicate to one another by sound, which seemed at least doubtful, if not absolutely proved in the negative the effect of colour has been studied on them. The result of all experiments is they get away from blue light into red and seek entire shelter from light. Sir John alluded to facts for showing it is difficult to deny the gift of reason to ants, "but he thought it, perhaps, wiser to admit the whole question was still a mystery."

THE fastest passage of the Suez Canal ever made was achieved by one of our great troopships, the Euphrates, last voyage under the charge of Admiral Willoughby, the agent in Egypt for the Government of India. She entered the canal at 5-40 in the morning and left it at 7-45 in the evening, without going at an unusual rate or in any way disturbing the banks. The average time of passage is over 30 hours, and as many as 50 is often taken. The whole distance is only 100 miles. The resistance of the banks of the narrow channel, which only gives 72ft. of deep water, is so great that a rate of 5½ knots is all that can be got, and the curves and currents make it very difficult navigation, unless, like the Euphrates, the ship answers to every touch of her helm. She was the last troopship of the season. Thirty-four passages, either homeward or outward, have been made by these transports since October, and each has carried an average of 1,600 men. Last year the Canal proved of exceptional utility on the occasion of the passage of the Indian Contingent, when Admiral Willoughby put 20 ships through without a single hitch in the transit. A great improvement is very gradually being made in the Canal by the casing of the banks with stone. Nearly half the distance is completed. The old trouble, the accumulation of silt at the Port Said entrance, continues, and the biggest steam dredger in the world, a perfect mammoth in its dimensions, works day and night to keep the channel clear. Even this is only a temporizing measure ; but as long as only £40,000 a year is assigned to the maintenance and improvement of the whole Canal, nothing better can be hoped for.

THAT a man should in a general way be liable for his wife's debts is, says the *Daily News*, a sweetly reasonable doctrine. If matrimony has many pains, celibacy, according to a high authority, has no pleasures, and it is therefore only fair that the quantity of such pains should be diminished and their quality unimpaired. The confiding gentleman, however, who may belong to either division of the human race, is as associated in the joys and sorrows of married couples in a manner not always to his comfort or advantage. The well-known case of "Jolly v. Rees" has decided that a shopkeeper who supplies goods to a married woman, not being necessaries essential to her sustenance, does so at his own risk, and is bound by any private arrangement which may have been made behind his back between husband and wife. Thus if a gentleman gives his wife an allowance for her personal expenses, and she chooses to order dresses on her own account, the unfortunate dressmaker who trusts her will be unable to exact payment from her husband. The case of "Heindrich v. Behrens," which was decided the other day assuming it to have been correctly determined, is rather a curious illustration of the law. Mr. Behrens, who is an operatic singer of some celebrity, was separated from his wife with her consent. He allowed her seven pounds a week for her household expenses, and entrusted her with his cheque-book in order, as he says, that she might not get into debt. She not only made free use of the cheque-book, but borrowed thirteen pounds from the plaintiff, Dr. Heindrich, in respect of which, however, Mr. Justice Lopes held that there was no case to go to the jury and nonsuited the plaintiff. The remainder of the plaintiff's claim was for money which Mrs. Behrens borrowed of him and for a week's board and lodging. These debts were incurred after the deed of separation between Mr. and Mrs. Behrens had been drawn up and at the time when she returned from Germany to England in a state of impecuniosity. She had, however, while in Germany, been amply supplied with money by her husband, and in the present state of the law Dr. Heindrich is to be congratulated on his good fortune in obtaining a verdict.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As on and after the 9th June current the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail Train will leave Bombay in the morning, the following alteration in the hours of closing of mails will have effect from that date :—

For all Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Cutch.

At the General Post Office—

Ordinary letters and papers, 5 a.m.

Registered letters and parcels, 4 p. m. of previous day.

At Sub-Post Offices—

On week days, 5-30 p. m. of previous day.

On Sundays, 3-15 p. m. of previous day.

Letters may be posted at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office up to 5 a. m. and on payment of a fee of 2 annas for each letter up to 6-45 a. m.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two noted characters, named Dugria Essoo and Bhimmee, woman, were yesterday both each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for stealing a fowl.

GAMBLERS.—Dhurumsey Jetha and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Jones, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Mandvie Bandar. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Nursoo Lalloo, was yesterday fined Rs. 60, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for committing an assault on Luximon Yenkis on the 30th April last. The complainant was laid up in hospital from the effects of the assault, and was not able to appear until yesterday to give his evidence.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Hindu, named Raghoo Pandoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of transporting from one place to another in Bombay a greater quantity of country liquor than six quart bottles, in contravention of section 43 of Act 5 of 1875, and also of having in his possession more than six quart bottles of country liquor, in contravention of section 17 of the same Act. He was fined Rs. 20, and the liquor found in his possession was ordered to be confiscated.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Joseph Martin, the cook of the British ship Annot Lyle, was charged yesterday before Mr. G. P. Cooper with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. George West, the second officer of that vessel, by means of a sheath knife. The prisoner, it appears, was reprimanded by the complainant for misplacing a piece of mutton instead of keeping it hanging on a hook, on which high words passed, when suddenly the prisoner took up a knife and inflicted a wound in complainant's side. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA IN SIND.—Cholera has found its way from Kotree to Hyderabad. From letters received by some native merchants in the town, we learn that the dire scourge has broken out in a virulent form in Mutteeara, about sixteen miles from Hyderabad, and attacked in one day forty men, of whom twenty succumbed. Mutteeara is a very small place, very sparsely populated, and the people there say that it is rare to see unhealthy like that should take place, for a couple of weeks in succession the place will be almost denuded of its inhabitants.—*Beacon.*

WE have noticed already (says the Kurrachee paper) that Government have been compelled to appoint a commission—not before called for—to examine into the state of the police. One would think that *local* Governments would take some head to making appointments of efficient men to well-paid posts in the police staff. The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee is now vacant by the transfer to Bombay on special duty of Mr. Alexander. There are many applicants, we hear, already holding appointments of trust and responsibility, for the vacancy, but it is rumoured that their claims are to be set aside in favour of a mere youth fresh from school, who has the great advantage of much interest—and no experience of anything official whatever! As economy is the order of the day, if the appointment in question is *useless*, let it be abolished, and the salary (Rs. 4,800 a year) saved ; but do not let us have the continued mockery of seeing youngsters—mere bobbledehoys as Swift would style them—pitchforked into important and well-paid berths, through sheer interest, as has lately been the case—especially in Sind, which has become quite a preserve for the "unprovided !"

EXECUTION AT KURRACHEE.—The ex-policeman, Ramawatar, sentenced to death for the murder of two courtezans in camp, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, at the usual place of execution, at 6 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning. There was the usual attendance of jail officials, and the crowd outside was composed of the lower classes of natives whose vitiated tastes seem to have a relish for such revolting sights. The unfortunate man had dwindled away considerably since his conviction ; he clung, however, to the hope that his appeal to the Bombay Government would prove successful so far as to induce it to commute the sentence to one of transportation. On Saturday evening he refused to partake, we are told, of his meals until he saw Sub-Inspector Holmes, whom he wished to consult regarding his funeral obsequies. He had a last interview with his brother on Sunday night, and the parting between the two was, we believe, a very affecting sight. The man ascended the scaffold without any indication of fear ; after bowing to the crowd, and calling on the Mahomedans to recite their *Kulma*, and the Hindus passages from the Shastras, he quietly submitted to the attentions of the executioner ; the cap was drawn over the face, the drop fell, and after a few convulsive struggles, which did not last many minutes, all was over. The body was kept hanging the prescribed time, and was in due course handed over to the deceased's brother and customs. The man said that it was his *kismut*, and that what was to be came to pass.—*Beacon.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows : on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. THESSALY.

THE s. s. Thessaly, Capt. F. Harboard, will sail this evening for Havre with the following passengers :—Mr. A. C. Boyd, Mr. John Perry, Miss Marshal, and Mr. A. Cooper.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europa Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mrs J Bradshaw and infant, Lieut Elliot and Mr John Aikman.

For Brindisi.—Dr J W Clarkson and Major Marryat.

For Venice.—Mr Fredk Boyle, Mr Westlake, Mr Pengelly, and Very Rev B Hafely, V G.

For Aden.—26 deck passengers, Francis Braganza, Habib Mahomed, and 9 followers, and 5 deck passengers.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.

WEATHER permitting, a match will be played to-day, commencing at 2-30 punctually, under the style of Merchants *vs.* World. The following have been selected to play :—

MERCHANTS.	WORLD.
A. Arthur.	W. B. Gray.
C. A. W. Cameron.	F. F. Hensley.
R. L. W. Forrest.	Alfred Mull.
W. Gardiner.	Arthur Mull.
C. S. Jeejeebhoy.	W. Mellor.
T. H. Moore.	A. W. Proudfoot.
W. Moir.	W. Rivett-Carnac.
F. C. Macrae.	W. M. Tennent.
H. Overtop.	W. F. Whitehead.
F. L. Steel.	A. C. Walker.
R. S. Stewart.	A. R. Young.
M. R. Wyer.	W. E. Young.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th May are published for general information :—

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations progressing ; batai of rabi nearly completed.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain. Manuring operations progressing.

Broach.—Monsoon crop preparations continue ; rabi crops gathered.

Khandesh.—Rain preceded by storms in eleven talukas. Agricultural operations commenced.

Nasik.—Ploughing commenced. Rain general throughout district.

Kolaba.—Rain at Alibag 4·32.

Ratnagiri.—Rice sowing commenced.

Poona.—Rainfall maximum at Junnar 2·03, minimum at Indapur ·04.

Sholapur.—Slight rain in fall talukas. Prospects improved.

Satara.—Rainfall maximum at Wai 1·70. Agricultural operations progressing.

Kaladgi.—Land being prepared for sowing.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Rainfall general, maximum fall at Bidi 3·07, minimum at Gokak ·90.

Dharwar.—Rain general, average fall 3 inches. Sowing commenced.

Kanara.—Rainfall general, maximum at Karwar 10·46, minimum at Supa ·90. Sowing operations continue.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are favourable ; good rain has fallen in the districts reported on, and the fall in Malabar has been so far excessive, as to interfere slightly with sowings. The south-west monsoon is reported to have set in in Mysore and there has been heavy rain throughout the Province ; ploughing is going on and prices are generally stationary. In the Bombay Presidency rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country districts, and there has also been some in other places ; agricultural operations are progressing everywhere ; sowings are general in Sind and Gujarat where the heat is excessive. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in several districts ; ploughing continues and prices are steady. In Berar ploughing operations have been nearly completed. Slight rain has fallen in places in Central India, and it is said that there are signs of the approach of the monsoon. In Rajputana matters remain on the whole promising. Rain has fallen in nearly every district in Bengal ; in some places it has been very slight, but in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, especially in the former locality, it was excessive ; prospects in the various districts are generally favourable, and in most other districts the rain has benefitted the crops which suffered from drought ; more rain, however, is much wanted for rice cultivation which has not yet commenced in many places ; prices are gradually rising in almost all districts. In Assam the state of things is satisfactory. Public health in British Burma is good ; slight small-pox and cholera continue and cattle disease exists in six districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in Kumaun, Sitapur and Fyzabad ; cholera is still prevalent in the first-named place, but is disappearing elsewhere. Favourable weather continues in the Punjab and prospects are fair.

THE COWLEY FATHERS.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

SIR,—The Cowley Fathers are a body of men upon whom, in the absence of reliable information, I for one am willing to suspend my judgment. They may be promulgators of false doctrines and Romish practices. They may be the inaugurators of the Universal Church of the future. I own that I am not in possession of sufficient facts to determine what they are, or what may be the worth of their mission and teaching. One thing I do know, because I have seen its effects for myself, and that is, that four or five of them were the moving spirits of a mission held here a few weeks back, that has given Christians an impulse in the direction of better things, and that one of them sought friendly discourse with educated Hindoos in Calcutta, stirred them up, and apparently, by this eloquent and thoughtful addresses, made an impression on them which cannot be devoid of results. And this also I know, that the men who did these things in our midst, did them infinitely more thoroughly and infinitely more successfully than the ministers or priests belonging to the recognized sects of Christians in Calcutta have done for, at any rate, a very long time. Most men look to results ; and with these results before me I shall not enquire whether the Cowley Fathers belong to the High, or the Broad, or the Low Church faction. But I shall enquire if they be virtuous, if they love liberty, freedom of inquiry, the charity St. Paul defines, and truth ; if they wish the happiness and peace of human kind. If a man be ever so much "a believer," and ever so rigid in his sanctimonious behaviour, he may belong to either division of the human race, is as much associated in the joys and sorrows of married couples in a manner not always to his comfort or advantage. The well-known case of "Jolly v. Rees" has decided that a shopkeeper who supplies goods to a married woman, not being necessaries essential to her sustenance, does so at his own risk, and is bound by any private arrangement which may have been made behind his back between husband and wife. Thus if a gentleman gives his wife an allowance for her personal expenses, and she chooses to order dresses on her own account, the unfortunate dressmaker who trusts her will be unable to exact payment from her husband. The case of "Heindrich v. Behrens," which was decided the other day assuming it to have been correctly determined, is rather a curious illustration of the law. Mr. Behrens, who is an operatic singer of some celebrity, was separated from his wife with her consent. He allowed her seven pounds a week for her household expenses, and entrusted her with his cheque-book in order, as he says, that she might not get into debt. She not only made free use of the cheque-book, but borrowed thirteen pounds from the plaintiff, Dr. Heindrich, in respect of which, however, Mr. Justice Lopes held that there was no case to go to the jury and nonsuited the plaintiff. The remainder of the plaintiff's claim was for money which Mrs. Behrens borrowed of him and for a week's board and lodging. These debts were incurred after the deed of separation between Mr. and Mrs. Behrens had been drawn up and at the time when she returned from Germany to England in a state of impecuniosity. She had, however, while in Germany, been amply supplied with money by her husband, and in the present state of the law Dr. Heindrich is to be congratulated on his good fortune in obtaining a verdict.

Sir, Will not the men of Calcutta who have for two days been of one mind in praising Mr. Geo. Yule's address to the Chamber of Commerce, come forward to give the bold speaker their open support ?

For it is a bold thing in a place like this, where society is small, to get up and administer hard blows to members of the Government with whom the speaker may have familiar acquaintance, and who may sit next to him at dinner shortly afterwards, and the man who is sturdy enough to speak evil of dignities when the dignities deserve it, even though he knows the dignities, deserves both aid and countenance at those who think with him. And which of us does not ? Two months ago we were plodding through the labyrinthine paragraphs of that jungle of words which called itself a budget, growing more and more disheartened at the conviction forced itself upon us that the painful confusion and involution of the thing were not perhaps wholly unintentional, that its nightmare like vagueness and feebleness were not the outcome of a vague and feeble mind, but of a desire to conceal the transparent and robust truth, and that the figures were unintelligible for the same reason that the figures in the schedule of a dishonest trader are unintelligible. And for two months those who respect themselves, and have been used to respect their rulers, have been slow to speak ; being loth to think evil, and hoping for some explanation of the principle which led Lord Lytton and his Financial Secretary to throw away revenue with one hand, whilst with the other they misappropriated the funds entrusted to them for a special purpose.

No explanation is forthcoming : and it appears time for those who prize above all things the national reputation for good faith, above all things the effects upon the natives of India of anything like bad faith on the part of the English Government, to submit a respectful remonstrance. If the remission of the cotton duties was made in pursuance of direct orders from the Home Government, then the Home Government ought to have the manliness to say so, and accept the responsibility for it, and agree to receive a deputation which should represent the opinion which India has formed upon the subject.

Meantime, let us hold a public meeting in Calcutta, and protest against words which in the mouths of our rulers are found to mean one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow.

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Upon this letter, the *Englishman* remarks :—"Never, since British rule was established in this country, has there been a stronger case for such a protest. Not only has a grievous injury been done to the great body of Indian tax-payers, but British honour has been dragged in the dirt, and all confidence in British truth and justice taken away from us by our own conduct."

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN THE JALLABAD VALLEY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

As some exaggerations and misconceptions seem to exist respecting the late explorations of Buddhist remains in the Jallalabad Valley, it is here proposed to give a short account of them, so that those in India, interested in such matters, may know the main facts regarding what has been done. I hope to give a fuller form to the description of them, but that cannot be attempted till I return to England. During the lengthened lull of operations while at Jallalabad, I felt a strong desire to get something done in the way of excavating among the numerous remains in the locality. General Sir Sam Browne was anxious to assist, and so was General Maunsell of the Engineers, but although it was known that the Viceroy desired that every effort should be made to carry on such exploration, the works connected with the camp, and the making of roads, required such a number of men at the time that neither an engineer officer nor a working party could be spared. This being the case, Major Cavagnari came forward in a manner most creditable to himself and offered to provide a working party from the villages round, if I would undertake to look after the operations—the conditions being that all coins and sculptures found were to be the property of Government. Kalah Khan, a havildar of the Guides, who had been engaged in the Yusufzai district, took charge of the work under my directions, and I must speak highly of the manner in which he performed his duty.

The Ahin Posh tope which we first attacked stands on a rising ground on the south of Jallalabad. One party was started to make a tunnel into its centre, and while this was going on, the exploration of the exterior of the tope was proceeded with. Unfortunately there was only a portion of the square base found remaining, but after more than a month's constant work this was cleared out all round, and its details were laid bare. These are valuable so far as bearing on the influence which is known to have pervaded the Buddhist architecture of the Peshawur Valley and the Punjab.

In the Manikyal's tope the base is round, but in the Afghanistan examples this part of the structure is square. The Ahin Posh base was very nearly 100 feet on each of its sides, and it had pilasters of the "Indo-Corinthian" style. The arrangement being that of 14 pilasters on each side. Originally there were three steps round, and round by which the square platform was reached, but at a later date similar stairs had been added on east and west. Only a part of the first course of masonry of the round portion of the shrine was found, but was extended to some distance beyond the outer enclosure, and at the entrance to the quadrangular court the remains of colossal figures were come upon. Their size may be estimated from the fact that one of which we found in situ measured about 23 inches in length. I regret that time did not permit of a more extended examination of this part of the remains. Neither was I able to explore the mounds on the west which I suppose to have been the monastery attached to the tope.

This tope, like all those in Afghanistan, had a thick coating of plaster all over it. The Corinthian capital, fragments only of which were found in the earth where they had fallen, had been all moulded in stucco, and the probability is that the whole had been decorated with colour.

The tunnel was at last driven into the centre. It was about 45 feet long and about 6 or 7 feet high. The mass of the building was composed of large water worn boulders embedded in mud, and it was hard work to dig them out. Fortunately the tunnel came direct upon the central cell, the inner shrine, over which the whole of this vast mass of building had been constructed. Its form was a cube, about 16 inches on each side, and formed by layers of slate about ½ an inch thick ; two larger and thinner slates with mud between formed the covering.

This cell was found about a foot deep of handfuls of dust, perhaps ashes, but I noticed no bones. Prominent on the top of the dust was an object which turned out to be a *Tuwara*, or Reliquary, about 4 inches long, of gold, and set with about 30 more or less good coins, and a small dark object, which I naturally presumed to be a relic. Among the ashes were

on earth, and, were a person of any nation whatever carried off into slavery, nothing short of an overwhelming military expedition could obtain satisfaction. They have carried off and are continually carrying off Russian soldiers and merchants, and as they steadily refuse redress, nothing is left but the present expedition to end such doings at once and for ever. Under direct Russian sway, whatever may be said about maladministration and local abuses, life and property at least are secure; and those must be, indeed, unreasoning, fanatical haters of the Czar and his Government who prefer to its extension the insolent lawlessness that prevails from the Caspian to the Hindoo Koosh.

The expeditionary troops are being rapidly brought together to be ultimately concentrated at Chickislar—a place I shall describe in my next letter. Several thousand camels are assembled at different points. We have four thousand in this immediate neighbourhood, covered by what I fear are insufficient troops to protect them against the sudden incursions of the enemy.

THE RICHMOND MURDER.

THE investigation of the charge brought against Catherine Webster of murdering her late mistress, Mrs. Thomas, was resumed on May 16 before the Richmond magistrates, the same members of the bench being present as on former occasions. Mr. Poland appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Brindley watched the case on the part of Church, and Mr. O'Brien, solicitor, attended on the part of the prisoner.

The charge having been read over the prisoner was asked if she had anything to say. She replied, "I have nothing to say." She then resumed her usual seat.

Mr. O'Brien, in opening the case for the defence, said: I have a few observations to make in this case.

The chairman—Do you call any witnesses?

Mr. O'Brien—Not at present. My desire in this case ever since it has been opened has been to get at the truth of this most mysterious affair, and I had hoped that the course taken by the prosecution would have assisted me in the duty I had to perform by their bringing forward all the evidence they could. But instead of that, I must say that their whole conduct and aim has been to bring home to the prisoner the commission of this most hideous offence. In the course of the few observations which I have to make, I shall have a few words to say on some points of the case. First, I will allude to the definition of what the charge is. The charge is that of wilful murder. Now the definition of that is, for a person to kill another wilfully and of malice aforethought, and in order to prove it it must be shown that the act was committed by the person charged, and that the killing was by malice aforethought. That is the evidence that is required. But I submit to you that not only has there been no proof of the killing, but I submit that there has really been no proof shown that a murder has been committed at all, much less that the murder has been perpetrated of malice aforethought. It has not even been shown that the remains found are the remains of the person said to be missing, and thus none of the definitions laid down by Lord Chief Justice Hale have been complied with. In the opening of this case Mr. Poland said that he saw a great many difficulties in the way.

Mr. Poland—I must say that you are not accurately quoting my words.

Mr. O'Brien—Well, if those were not your exact words, you hinted there were difficulties,—and I say that, instead of aiding us in this case, the Treasury have put into operation all the machinery they could bring to bear in order to bring the charge home to the prisoner. All the witnesses they have brought here have been brought with that one object, and yet some of them contradicted each other and some contradicted themselves. Mr. Poland also, in his opening remarks, said he did not think he could put the prisoner on trial on the capital charge.

Mr. Poland—I beg your pardon, I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. O'Brien—You said that you thought you could only put her on her trial on the charge as being an accessory.

Mr. Poland—I never said anything at all of the sort. It is perfectly ridiculous for you to say so. I should not say anything so absurd, and I am really astonished to hear you make such assertions. What I said was, that in the onerous and responsible duties that I had to perform I wished to do justice to all parties, namely, to the prisoner, to Church, and to Porter.

Mr. O'Brien—Well, then, without disputing as to the exact words, I maintain that you cannot put the prisoner on her trial as an accessory without having a principal here. Now, the prisoner in her statement said that this box (this wonderful box, not much bigger than a cigar box) was carried by the boy Porter to Richmond Bridge.

The chairman—Carried by her and the boy between them.

Mr. O'Brien—Well, between them, according to the instructions of Church, to be taken to Richmond Bridge for some one, and that when they got there there was a tall dark man on the bridge waiting to receive it. Now who this tall man that was on the bridge? I say that he ought to have been brought here. Then, again, there were two cabmen employed in driving Church to the house No. 2, Vine-cottages, where the murder is said to have been committed. There was one who drove Church from Hammersmith—who was he? Why has he not been called, so that we might know at what hours Church had been at that house besides those stated? That man who drove them from Porter's house has not been called here at all, and why is that?—Unfortunately for my client, she is not in a position, owing to her poverty, to summon these people and put them into the box. In fact, she is fighting against tremendous odds. She is fighting against the purse of the Treasury and the public prosecutor. I maintain that in this most important case all the evidence possible should be brought in order to discover and bring to justice some of the blackest villains that ever disgraced this earth. Where, I would ask, is Johnny Strong? Why has Johnny Strong not been called? This man Johnny Strong had notice to be here from the Treasury, and I have a copy of it in my hand. During the whole time that Church was in custody this man was subpœnaed and watching in the other room to give evidence in the case. When Church was discharged then he and Church were talking together in the waiting-room. After that Strong was not in attendance and the prosecution have not called him.

Mr. Poland—I object to this line of address, because if it had been necessary Strong would have been called.

Mr. O'Brien—I am addressing the bench, and I say that this ought to be a court of justice. The public have a right to know what each witness summoned has to say. Evidence ought to be taken in public and not secretly. Why should not the public know in open court what each witness has to say?

Mr. Poland—I object to this.

The chairman—I think we must act on Mr. Poland's objection.

Mr. O'Brien—Very well, then. We say that the evidence given is not trustworthy. The story of Church is that he only knew this woman from the early part of March this year. Strong could have proved that Church knew her well, and that he has been at his house with her at various times since 1872. If the Treasury knew that this man Strong could have given contradictory evidence against Church, why did they not put him into the box? Then, as regards the evidence given for the prosecution, the boy Porter has given us an account of the manner he went to Vine-cottages, and of certain things which took place, and they are corroborative of the prisoner's statement; but when Church is discharged and he gives evidence he says nothing about those things which would incriminate himself. To show how this man would act, I have only to mention one little fact in reference to his conduct in this court while Mrs. Church, his wife, was giving her evidence. During the time she was giving her evidence he stood at the back of the court right in front of her and signals as to what answer she should give, by sometimes nodding and sometimes shaking his head or winking his eyes. His conduct was observed by a gentleman, and a note written to one of the inspectors of the court, and Church was then immediately removed from the court.

Mr. Poland—Church denied it in the most solemn manner, and I object to this being referred to.

The chairman—I must object also to the statement being made against him.

Mr. O'Brien—Then I will call the officer of the court and put him in the box to produce the note the gentleman wrote him.

The chairman objected, and overruled the proposal.

Mr. O'Brien then remarked upon some alleged discrepancies in the medical evidence, and continued—I ask you now to consider whether there is a *primâ facie* case to commit the prisoner for trial. If you should do so, I hope that friends will be forthcoming, to bring up the necessary evidence to rebut that adduced against her. She is fighting against tremendous odds. I think that in all cases taken up by the Treasury it is a *sine qua non* that somebody must be convicted.

Mr. Poland—I must protest against such an assertion.

Mr. O'Brien—Why, look at the case of Habron! An innocent man was nearly hanged, and if the prosecution is carried on in this way and we do not take care and are able to get the necessary witnesses, we shall have a second Habron case as regards this woman.

Mr. Poland again protested.

Mr. O'Brien—Why is this woman in the dock now? Merely because of her old associations with Church. I say you have no ground for putting her on her trial. Mr. O'Brien then sat down.

Mr. Poland—I do not intend to reply to these frivolous objections.

The prisoner was then asked if she would sign the statements she had made. Acting on the advice of her solicitor, she said, "No, I refuse to sign them."

Mr. O'Brien asked that some clothes and other property found in the prisoner's boxes and a little money might be given up to her mother, but the bench declined to make any order in the case.

The prisoner was committed to take her trial at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court.

THE Passion Play recently performed in San Francisco aroused such intense indignation among orthodox circles that the Board of Supervisors arrested the actor who assumed the part of Christ and tried and convicted him of misdemeanour.—*Graphic.*

A SAD affair took place on Sunday in the train from Dholepore to Agra. One Mrs. Fox, wife of Apothecary Fox, was travelling by 3rd class with her son, about 7 or 8 years old, to join her husband somewhere towards the Punjab. No sooner had the train halted at its destination and tickets were demanded, than the unfortunate lady was taken out in a highly delirious state and carried to the ladies' waiting room where she died shortly after.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A "WHITE ELEPHANT."—The town of Cahors has recently received from the French Government a gift of the "white elephant" description. It is Henri Eugene Delacroix's huge picture of "The Rebel Angels," which made a striking figure at the Universal Exhibition last year. There it showed to advantage, but, unfortunately, it cannot be got, with its frame, into the picture gallery of the Cahors Museum. It will either, like the vicar of Wakefield's family piece, have to lean helplessly against the wall to the derision of the multitude, or else a new gallery will have to be built for it.—*Academy.*

IN St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, April 12th, her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough presided at a most interesting ceremony—the unveiling of the Balfe memorial window. It is nine years since Michael Balfe died, but until now the only monuments to his memory in this his native city have consisted of a bust by Mr. Farrell in he National Gallery at Merrion Square, and a tablet placed upon the house in which he was born by the present tenant, Mr. John Rogan. To Sir Robert Stewart, Dean of Christ is due the credit of originating the design to erect in the national cathedral the window which was on Saturday unveiled, the cost of which was defrayed from the receipts of some most instructive and interesting lectures.

DEATH OF AN OLD GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have the melancholy duty to record the death of one of the oldest residents of these provinces. On the 1st June died Mr. James Eede Whilom, Deputy Accountant General of the N. W. P., and one of the brightest ornaments of the Uncovenanted Service. We are afraid to say when his career of service began, but we know it reached to talk of having come to Agra in 1835, and believe that he resided in it from that year up to the Mutiny. A thoroughly earnest worker, he raised himself to one of the highest posts ever held by an Uncovenanted hand, having acted as Accountant General for the Central Provinces, and retired only when the infirmities of age precluded him from further effort. Any Government might well be proud of the services of such men as he who forms the subject of this notice, for never was there one who made work his idol more than James Eede. To the last he continued to audit the Government Treasury accounts or any other that came within his reach.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
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BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.
Illustrated Price List free on application.
SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.
WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.			CASH. Rs. a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY.....Qts.	23 4
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21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT.....Qts.	20 0
		** STARS, Quarts.....	
		*** STARS, Quarts.....	
		**** STARS {FLASKS ..... / ½ FLASKS.....}	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.
CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.
The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.
The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable: and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.
Ditto, ditto, on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.
These Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.
ELEVATOR
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.
CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.
The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.
The Machine is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark
Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation.....Rs. 175 0
N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.
ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.
Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap.....Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.
Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining.....Rs. 160 0
Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling.....Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
DEVONSHIRE CYDER.
BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.
FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.
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NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH "PALACE" ALE.—The new Season's Brewings have arrived, and are FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned.
Hogsheads of 54 gallons.....Rs. 57 0 each.
Fine Medoc Claret.....,, 10 0 do.
NICOLSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
Royal Household Blend, per doz. Qts...Rs. 20 0
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	10 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lalitte	,,	25 ,,

* STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PFEIFFMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Liebfraumilch	Rs.	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	23 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	28 ,,
Roedesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Do.	,,	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	25 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38